United Nations A/66/903–S/2012/705

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 67 and 83

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 12 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Recalling the letter dated 31 August 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General on the Armenian decision to suspend diplomatic ties with Hungary (A/66/896-S/2012/681), I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Janos Martonyi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary, addressed to Eduard Nalbandian, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia (see annex).

The Government of Hungary would like to point out that the transfer of convicted felons to their national authorities for further imprisonment is a routine element of mutual legal assistance. Hungary's actions to proceed with the transfer of Ramil Safarov are in line with the letter and spirit of the 1983 Strasbourg Convention.

The suspension of diplomatic ties is particularly regrettable in cases where there is no unlawful action by the other country.

Based on the principle of settling international disputes through negotiations, and referring to the essential role diplomatic relations play in fostering the development of friendly relations among nations, Hungary stands ready to reinstate diplomatic relations with the Republic of Armenia as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 67 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Csaba **Körösi**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 12 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter from Janos Martonyi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary, addressed to Eduard Nalbandian, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

Budapest, 6 September 2012

I have learned with regret that the Government of the Republic of Armenia has decided to suspend its diplomatic relations with Hungary. This decision has taken Hungarian public opinion by surprise, since our peoples are connected by traditionally friendly bonds going back centuries. My country has offered refuge to Armenians who wanted to settle down, and who often went on to become honoured and greatly respected members of the Hungarian nation.

In the past few years, the relations between Hungary and the Republic of Armenia have started to strengthen in a much welcome way. In November 2009, President Serzh Sargsyan paid a visit of historic significance to Budapest, during which our relations in the field of signing agreements were also widened. In May 2011, the Speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly visited Yerevan. We were also looking forward to the visit of the Speaker of the Armenian National Assembly planned for September this year.

The suspension of diplomatic relations is a grave decision, entailing incalculable consequences, which, I am convinced, does not serve the interests of the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian people. Hungary has always made efforts to maintain balanced relations with all the peoples of the Southern Caucasus, and has, according to her capabilities, contributed to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, by taking into consideration the interests of all the parties concerned, and to preserving the security of the region.

No country in the region is interested in the escalation of the tension in the Southern Caucasus. We support the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in their efforts to find a framework for a negotiated settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue on the basis of the "Madrid principles".

I would like to take this opportunity to underline in the most emphatic way: the extradition of Ramil Sahib Safarov, an Azeri citizen, to the Republic of Azerbaijan so that he could serve the remaining part of his life sentence is in conformity with the international legal norms in force today, and corresponds with the practice that Hungary generally adopts in similar cases. This is a bilateral, purely legal matter which was not directed against Armenia, and can in no way be regarded as an insult to the Armenian people. Hungary disapproves of the subsequent Azeri procedure, and has repeatedly voiced her disapproval.

I would like to assure you that Hungary continues to be interested in developing our relations. I am convinced that the best way to serve the prosperity of our countries would be if, on the basis of the Christian values that have established a bond between the Hungarian and Armenian people for a thousand years, we jointly tried to find a way that could lead us back to further strengthening the friendly relations between Hungary and the Republic of Armenia.

(*Signed*) Janos **Martonyi**

United Nations A/67/374–S/2012/706

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2012
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Item 106 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 14 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the losses and damages incurred by Syrian citizens as a result of the crimes being committed against them by armed terrorist groups:

Armed terrorist groups have attacked peaceful citizens in the Syrian Arab Republic, destroying citizens' private property, including vehicles and homes. They have also driven citizens from their homes in order to use them as bases for their criminal activities. Attached is a table (see annex) that provides preliminary estimates of the losses and damages incurred by Syrian citizens whose property was attacked. As at 15 June 2012, losses and damages had exceeded 6.9 billion Syrian pounds. This figure does not include losses in Homs, Raqqah and Tartus governorates, for which complete information is not yet available.

It is worth noting that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has asked citizens to present what evidence they have regarding the losses they have incurred, with a view to paying them compensation. As at 15 June 2012, compensation paid out by the Government to citizens stood at 1.2 billion Syrian pounds. The Government is continuing its efforts to compensate affected citizens. The Government has also provided shelter and humanitarian assistance to those citizens who were driven out of their homes by the armed terrorist groups, and will continue to do so until it is able to restore security and safety to their areas, and rebuild the infrastructure destroyed by the armed terrorist groups, in preparation for the return of citizens to their homes.

* A/67/150.

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I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 106 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Table of preliminary estimates of damage to private property caused by the crimes of armed terrorist groups and the compensation paid out to citizens, as at 15 June 2012

Governorate	*Damage*	*Amount of damage*	*Compensation paid*
Damascus	Vehicles	30 293 000	10 531 200
	Residential property	66 699 000	23 024 600
	Commercial property	16 895 000	6 008 000
	Total	**113 887 000**	**39 563 800**
Rif Dimashq	Vehicles	343 026 045	105 251 407
	Residential property	859 261 273	221 622 400
	Commercial property	1 835 790 500	76 115 800
	Total	**3 038 077 818**	**402 989 607**
Qunaytirah	Vehicles	4 081 900	1 321 760
	Residential property	3 620 000	850 000
	Commercial property	3 650 000	850 000
	Total	**11 351 900**	**2 725 360**
Ladhiqiyah	Vehicles	57 205 624	17 792 227
	Residential property	19 904 600	6 604 405
	Commercial property	63 619 720	19 354 325
	Total	**140 729 944**	**43 750 957**
Dar'a	Vehicles	111 926 674	66 973 684
	Residential property	159 334 000	114 747 380
	Commercial property	166 531 700	140 385 500
	Miscellaneous	213 712 475	66 830 300
	Total	**651 504 859**	**388 936 864**
Hama	Vehicles	162 116 000	57 588 000
	Residential property	591 699 000	159 977 000
	Commercial property	437 234 000	71 913 000
	Cash	19 517 000	71 913 000
	Total	**1 210 566 000**	**296 394 000**

Governorate	*Damage*	*Amount of damage*	*Compensation paid*
Dayr al-Zawr	Vehicles	2 315 000	656 000
	Residential property	3 328 000	1 083 900
	Total	**5 643 000**	**1 739 900**
Hasakah	Vehicles	755 000	302 000
	Residential property	147 154	58 862
	Total	**902 154**	**360 862**
Suwayda'	Vehicles	1 037 500	335 000
	Residential property	No information available	No information available
	Total	**1 037 500**	**335 000**
Aleppo	Vehicles	28 771 196	9 877 458
	Residential property	18 621 000	6 371 200
	Commercial property	15 048 000	4 826 700
	Total	**63 440 196**	**21 075 358**
Idlib	Vehicles	31 846 815	10 995 220
	Residential property	112 881 348	37 321 251
	Commercial property	95 098 900	39 235 030
	Total	**239 827 063**	**87 551 501**
Homs	No information available		
Raqqah	No information available		
Tartus	No information available		
Total		**6 911 735 343**	**1 285 423 209**

United Nations S/2012/707

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2012

Original: English

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and statements by its President concerning the situation in Liberia and the subregion, in particular its resolutions 1509 (2003), 1836 (2008), 1885 (2009), 1938 (2010), 1971 (2011), and 2008 (2011),

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 16 April 2012 (S/2012/230) and taking note of its recommendations and *also welcoming* the Secretary-General's report of 15 August 2012 (S/2012/641),

Commending the people and Government of Liberia for holding a national referendum, presidential and legislative elections in 2011, and recognizing the support provided by the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to achieve them,

Commending the Government of Liberia for signing the Table Mountain Declaration, and encouraging the Government to advance free press and free expression,

Expressing appreciation for the assistance provided by both the Government and the Liberian people to the Ivorian refugees that have relocated temporarily in eastern Liberia,

Welcoming the Peacebuilding Commission's contribution to security sector reform (SSR), rule of law and national reconciliation, and noting that challenges still remain in these key areas,

Recognizing that lasting stability in Liberia and the subregion will require well-functioning, accountable, and sustainable government institutions, including security and rule of law sectors,

Encouraging the Government of Liberia to continue its efforts to further national reconciliation and economic recovery, and to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen Government transparency and accountability in effectively managing Liberia's natural resources, and noting with concern the continued slow progress on the important issue of land ownership,

Encouraging the efforts to ensure adequate human rights presence, capacity, and expertise within UNMIL to carry out human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities,

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Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on women, peace, and security, concerned about the continuing high incidence of sexual and gender-based violence, and *welcoming* renewed efforts by the Government of Liberia in coordination with UNMIL to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, and reaffirming the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council,

Noting that UNMIL's mandate includes assisting the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace and stability, with national institutions that are able to maintain security independently of a peacekeeping mission to ensure the future stability of Liberia; *recalling* the transition benchmarks for the drawdown phase of UNMIL, including the implementation of core benchmarks for the Liberia National Police (LNP) and implementation of the national security strategy,

Urging intensified effort by the Government of Liberia toward achieving progress on the transition of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the national authorities, particularly with regard to prioritizing and resourcing the critical gaps and improving the capacity and capability of the LNP and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization,

Noting that the Government of Liberia has the primary responsibility to reform the security sector, and *encouraging* the Government to cooperate fully and work with UNMIL to demonstrate substantive progress in the reform and restructuring of the justice sector,

Recognizing the significant challenges that remain across all sectors, including continuing problems with violent crime, and recognizing that the instability in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose cross-border security challenges for Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire,

Commending the work of UNMIL, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), for its continuing and significant contribution to maintaining peace and stability in Liberia, and *noting* with satisfaction the increasing cooperation between UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), as well as the neighbouring Governments, in coordinating security and judicial activities in the border areas in the subregion,

Noting with concern the cross-border threats to subregional stability, including to Liberia, in particular threats posed by transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug and arms trafficking,

Expressing its appreciation to the international community, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union (AU), the Mano River Union, and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), for their continuing support to consolidate peace, security and stability in Liberia and the region,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including UNMIL, under close review and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMIL shall be extended until 30 September 2013;

2. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Liberia bears primary and ultimate responsibility for security and, recognizing that the Government must prioritize in order to best utilize its available resources, *decides* that UNMIL's primary tasks are to continue to support the Government in order to solidify peace and stability in Liberia and to protect civilians, and that UNMIL shall also support the Government's efforts, as appropriate, to achieve a successful transition of complete security responsibility to the LNP by strengthening the LNP's capabilities to manage existing personnel, improve training programs to expedite their readiness to assume security responsibilities, and coordinate these efforts with all partners, including the Government of Liberia, the national police leadership, and donor partners;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Liberia and UNMIL to continue to make progress in the transition planning process and address the critical gaps that need to be filled in order to facilitate a successful transition, including by prioritizing tasks, to include promotion of human rights and reconciliation, assess security challenges inclusive of the border, strengthen democratic institutions and extend state authority and services throughout the country;

4. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's recommendation, contained in report S/2012/230 and reiterated in report S/2012/641, that UNMIL's current military strength of seven infantry battalions shall decrease by four infantry battalions and related enablers, totalling approximately 4,200 personnel, in three phases between August 2012 and July 2015, subject to and consistent with conditions in the area of operations, leaving UNMIL's military strength at three infantry battalions and related enablers, totalling approximately 3,750 personnel, by July 2015, and in that respect *authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the first phase reducing the military component by 1,990 personnel between October 2012 and September 2013;

5. *Further decides* to increase the number of UNMIL's authorized formed police units by three additional units, totalling 420 personnel, from its current strength of seven formed police units, totalling 1,375 personnel, for a new authorized ceiling of 1,795 personnel, and *further decides* that such additional units shall be deployed to Liberia as soon as available, with the first unit deploying no later than January 2013;

6. *Emphasizes* that future reconfigurations of UNMIL should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of an improved capacity of the Government of Liberia to effectively protect the population through the establishment of sustainable and effective security forces with a view to progressively take over UNMIL's security role;

7. *Recognizes* that this transition will require qualified specialist advisors to assist and support the SRSG in working with the Government of Liberia to meet transition goals, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNMIL has the requisite qualified specialist advisors who have the professional skills and experience appropriate to this transition phase in order to enhance mentoring in priority areas, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report S/2012/230; and *requests* that such qualified specialist advisors be made available to the SRSG to fill gaps that might exist in meeting the goal of increasing the capacity of the

Government of Liberia, particularly the LNP, to implement sustainable rule of law, justice, governance and SSR programs, including mechanisms to hold perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence accountable;

8. *Emphasizes* that in order to be sustainable, the transition planning process should take into account broad challenges, including governance and the rule of law as well as the political context, and *calls on* UNMIL to make the appropriate internal adjustments and, at the request of the Government of Liberia, and consistent with its mandate, support the people and the Government of Liberia in taking forward the identified priorities, including national reconciliation, constitutional reform and decentralization, while enhancing its support for security sector and rule of law reforms;

9. *Reiterates its calls on* the Government of Liberia to continue to combat sexual and gender-based violence and, in coordination with UNMIL, to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support, and protection to victims, including through the strengthening of national police capacity in this area and by raising awareness of existing national legislation on sexual violence;

10. *Encourages* UNMIL to ensure regular interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities, within existing resources;

11. *Requests* UNMIL to continue to support the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions, appointed and elected in Liberia, within existing resources;

12. *Calls upon* the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to continue to enhance their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increasing monitoring, information sharing and conducting coordinated actions, and in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to inter alia support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the voluntary return of refugees;

13. *Reaffirms* the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in its resolution 1609 (2005) and *calls upon* the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of UNOCI and UNMIL, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their inter-mission cooperation for the stabilization of the border area, including through the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities;

14. *Recalls* the endorsement, in its resolution 2062 (2012), of the Secretary-General's recommendation to transfer the three armed helicopters, currently deployed in UNMIL, to UNOCI, to be used in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia along and across their border;

15. *Calls upon* the donor community to support the Government of Liberia, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies, and other humanitarian actors, as appropriate, in their response to the Ivorian refugees still present in Liberia;

16. *Emphasizes* the need for coherence between, and integration of, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and development to achieve an effective response to

post-conflict situations, *requests* that the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the United Nations Country Team and international partners, to continue to coordinate and collaborate with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and *calls for* the timely completion of the justice and security hubs, with requisite full staffing to make these hubs fully operational, to contribute to improved access to justice and security services throughout Liberia; and *encourages* the PBC, following close consultation with the Government of Liberia, to continue to report on the findings of its missions and its recommendations on how it can accelerate progress on SSR, rule of law, and national reconciliation;

17. *Underscores* the importance that the military concept of operations and rules of engagement be regularly updated and be fully in line with the provisions of this resolution, and *requests* the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

18. *Further underscores* the importance for the Government of Liberia, in coordination with UNMIL, the United Nations Country Team and international partners, to continue to develop national security and rule of law institutions that are fully and independently operational, and to this end continues to encourage coordinated progress on the implementation of the Security and Justice Development Plans and the National Human Rights Action Plan;

19. *Encourages* ECOWAS and the Mano River Union to develop, with the support of UNOWA, a subregional strategy to address the threat of the cross-border movements of armed groups and weapons as well as illicit trafficking, with the assistance of UNOCI and UNMIL, as appropriate, and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on progress toward the development of such a subregional strategy;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of the situation on the ground as UNMIL continues its reconfiguration, progress toward achieving the transitional benchmarks, and development of a transition plan with the Government of Liberia, inclusive of priority elements cited in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and to provide to it a midterm report no later than 28 February 2013 and a final report no later than 15 August 2013 on the implementation of this resolution;

21. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2012/708

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 September 2012

Original: English

France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, as well as other relevant Presidential Statements on the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia and *reiterating* its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

Recognizing that a more stable Somalia is of vital importance in ensuring regional security,

Welcoming the significant progress that has been made over the past twelve months with the convening of the National Constituent Assembly and its subsequent adoption of the provisional Somali Constitution,

Further welcoming the important work of the Traditional Elders and the Technical Selection Committee in approving the Members of Parliament, *welcoming* the establishment of the new Federal Parliament of Somalia, but *expressing concern* at reports of intimidation and corruption during the selection process,

Also welcoming the selection by the new Federal Parliament of its Speaker and a new President, and *considering* that this represents the completion of the Transition in Somalia and an important milestone in Somalia's path to more stable and accountable governance,

Expressing concern at the worrying reports of financial misappropriation, *encouraging* the new Somali authorities to uphold high standards in financial management,

Welcoming the role of regional bodies in the Transition process, including the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority for Development,

Commending the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Dr. Augustine Mahiga, for his efforts to bring peace and stability to Somalia,

Commending the contribution of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and *noting* its critical role in improving the security situation in Mogadishu and other areas of south-central Somalia, *expressing* its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops, police

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and equipment to AMISOM by the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, Djibouti, Kenya and Sierra Leone, and *recognizing* the significant sacrifices made by AMISOM forces,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of all attacks on Somali institutions, AMISOM, United Nations personnel and facilities, and the civilian population by armed opposition groups, and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab, and *stressing* that Somali armed opposition groups and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab, constitute a terrorist threat to Somalia, and the international community, stressing that there should be no place for terrorism or violent extremism in Somalia and *reiterating* its call upon all opposition groups to lay down their arms,

Calling on the new Somali authorities, with the support of AMISOM and international partners, to build an enhanced level of security in areas secured by AMISOM and the Somali National Security Forces (SNSF), *underlining* the importance of building sustainable, legitimate and representative local governance and security structures in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab,

Recalling its resolutions 1950 (2010), 1976 (2011), 2020 (2011) and 2036 (2012), *commending* the efforts already undertaken by the international community, including naval and capacity-building operations, *welcoming* the recent reduction in the number of successful piracy attacks, *recognizing* that these gains are potentially reversible, *expressing* its grave concern at the threat posed by piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, and *recognizing* that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Welcoming the increased representation of women in Parliament, *commending* the Somali authorities and *underlining* the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Expressing concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, *condemning* any misuse of humanitarian assistance, *underlining* the importance of international humanitarian support,

Reiterating the importance of adhering to obligations under international law including the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights and humanitarian law,

Noting the importance of the investigation of breaches of international humanitarian law and the importance of holding those who commit such breaches to account,

Recognizing the importance of transitional justice processes in building lasting peace and reconciliation in addition to strong institutions to Somalia, and *stressing* the role that all Somalis, including women, civil society and government actors, will play in the reconciliation process through an inclusive and consultative dialogue, *noting* the extension of the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia for one year,

Looking forward to the forthcoming Secretary-General's high-level event on Somalia to be held on 26 September 2012, which will be an opportunity for Somalia's new leadership to consolidate the partnership with the international community including on next steps in enhancing security, stability, and transparent and accountable governance in Somalia,

1. *Expresses* its determination to work closely with the new institutions and offices of the Somali authorities, and *encourages* the new President to expeditiously appoint an inclusive, accountable Government, particularly a Prime Minister, and subsequently for the Prime Minister to appoint a Cabinet that can begin the work of peacebuilding in the country and *urges* the Somali actors and international community to pledge their continued support;

2. *Emphasizes* the critical role of the new Somali authorities in achieving reconciliation, lasting peace and stability in Somalia, *calls on* the Somali authorities to implement all postponed elements of the 6 September 2011 road map and to conduct government in an accountable and inclusive manner, and to conduct its finances in a transparent manner, working constructively with the international community;

3. *Emphasizes concern* at reports of irregularities and intimidation, during the selection process for the Members of Parliament, and *urges* the Somali authorities to investigate these reports and take appropriate action;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the new Somali authorities developing a programme to define post-transition priorities in consultation with partners and strengthening its relations with regional bodies and *requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to provide assistance in this regard, and *underlines* that a national referendum on the Provisional Constitution and general elections should take place within the term of the current Parliament;

5. *Underlines* the Somali authorities' responsibility to support reconciliation and deliver effective and inclusive local administrations, and public services to the people of Somalia, and *underlines* that these initiatives must be complemented by the expansion of rule of law institutions to areas recovered from Al-Shabaab;

6. *Reiterates* its willingness to take measures against individuals whose acts threaten the peace, stability or security of Somalia;

7. *Expresses* its concern at reports of financial misappropriation, *reiterates* its call for the end of financial misappropriation *urges* full cooperation in the rapid setting up and effective operation of the Joint Financial Management Board, *calls on* Somali authorities to develop an effective regulatory framework to promote economic development and *requests* all partners involved in the economic reconstruction of Somalia to increase their coordination, *notes* the importance of capacity-building of the relevant Somali institutions;

8. *Reaffirms* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and *stresses* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, *urges* the Somali authorities to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions;

9. *Recalls* its resolutions 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, *reiterates* its support to AMISOM, *welcomes* the progress AMISOM has made in improving security in Mogadishu and beyond, and *emphasizes* the need for AMISOM, in accordance with its mandate set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2036 (2012) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007), and the SNSF, with the support of partners, to continue efforts to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups, and in this regard

urges the Somali authorities to complete the restructuring of the SNSF including through ensuring full command and control is in place for all reintegrated personnel;

10. *Welcomes* support to AMISOM by the African Union's partners, especially through the European Union's African Peace Facility, and *calls upon* all partners, in particular new donors, to support AMISOM through the provision of funding for troop stipends, equipment, technical assistance, and uncaveated funding for AMISOM to the United Nations Trust Fund for AMISOM;

11. *Welcomes* the signing of the National Security and Stabilisation Plan, and *reiterates* the importance of the Somali authorities assuming responsibility for the establishment of good governance, rule of law and security and justice services, and *emphasizes* the importance of the early establishment of the National Security Committee, envisaged in the Provisional Constitution, to ensure an inclusive dialogue among the Somali people over the future security and justice architecture and *urges* the international community to redouble its efforts to support the development of the Somali security institutions and in this regard *welcomes* the support to the SNSF by the European Union Training Mission;

12. *Urges* the international community to continue its efforts to support the development of the Somali justice institutions and *reiterates* the fundamental importance of further enhancing coordination of international support in this area, *underlines* the importance of delivering on initiatives agreed at both the London and Istanbul conferences in 2012;

13. *Encourages* member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities and each other in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon States to cooperate, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, *underlines* the primary role of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in accordance with the 6 September 2011 road map, and *requests* the Somali authorities, with assistance from the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities, to pass a complete set of counter-piracy laws without further delay, including laws to prosecute those who finance, plan, organize, facilitate or profit from pirate attacks, with a view to ensuring the effective prosecution of suspected pirates and those associated with piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, the post-conviction transfer of pirates prosecuted elsewhere to Somalia, and the imprisonment of convicted pirates in Somalia, as soon as possible, and in addition *urges* the Somali authorities to declare an Exclusive Economic Zone, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which will promote the effective governance of waters off the coast of Somalia;

14. *Notes* that the new Somali authorities assume the previous role of the Transitional Federal Government for the purposes of paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851, as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 2020 (2011);

15. *Emphasizes* that protecting and promoting human rights, investigating breaches of international humanitarian law and bringing those responsible for such breaches to account will be essential for the legitimacy of the new Somali authorities, and *calls on* Somalia to fulfil its obligations under international human rights and international humanitarian law;

16. *Welcomes* the signing on 11 May 2012 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Somali authorities and the United Nations on human rights, *urges* Member States to support all appropriate bodies in improving human rights monitoring in Somalia;

17. *Welcomes* the 6 August 2012 signing of an action plan by the Somali authorities and the United Nations to eliminate the killing and maiming of children, *noting* that this is the first such action plan to be signed, and *calls upon* the Somali authorities to vigorously implement both this action plan and the 3 July 2012 action plan on the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and *stresses that* any perpetrators of such acts must be brought to justice;

18. *Strongly condemns* the grave and systematic violations and human rights abuses perpetrated by many parties and in particular by Al-Shabaab and its affiliates against the civilian population, including violence against, children, journalists and human rights defenders and sexual violence against women and children, and *calls for* the immediate cessation of such acts, and *emphasizes* the need for accountability for all such violations and abuses;

19. *Reiterates* its demand that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia;

20. *Notes* the fundamental importance of coherent and coordinated international support to Somalia, and *calls on* the United Nations to coordinate international efforts in the provision of assistance and capacity-building in Somalia *welcoming* the gradual relocation of an UNPOS office to Mogadishu and *urges* all United Nations entities to take further steps to rapidly achieve a more permanent and full relocation to Somalia, in particular in Mogadishu and in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab as soon as possible;

21. *Looks forward to* the Secretary-General's inter-agency review of the United Nations presence in Somalia, emphasizes the need to develop an integrated strategic approach to all activities of the United Nations system in Somalia, in close partnership with the Somali authorities and the African Union and in consultation with regional and international partners, and *requests* that he presents options and recommendations to the Security Council by 31 December 2012;

22. *Reaffirms* its support to finding a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/67/376–S/2012/709

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2012
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Item 106 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 16 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to convey to you the following:

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has consistently sought to convey to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General the abundant information it has regarding the parties who are actually responsible for the terrorist attacks being committed in Syria. Such attacks include the explosions that have occurred in several Syrian cities and the destruction by armed terrorist groups of the private and public property of the Syrian people.

In our past letters to you, we explained that a number of States and extremist organizations, namely, Al-Qaida and *takfirist*, *salafist* and Wahhabi movements, are behind the armed terrorist groups that are striving to destroy Syria. Those groups never cease to declare that they are responsible for the killing of innocent civilians, the destruction of infrastructure such as schools, power transmission lines and factories, as well as Government buildings and private property, with a view to establishing a foothold from which they can move into other parts of the world to carry out their destructive agenda. It is therefore regrettable that the Government of Turkey, which has claimed for many years to be combating terrorism, has all the while been supporting the above-mentioned terrorist organizations, and opening its airports and borders with Syria to them, so that they can carry out their terrorist operations against the Syrian people. Such an action is a flagrant violation of international law and the rules governing good neighbourliness, and a denial of the universality of the responsibility to counter terrorism. The Turkish Government has allowed thousands of murderous Al-Qaida, *takfirist* and *salafist* terrorists to enter Syria and perpetrate their crimes, killing innocent Syrians, blowing up their property and dismembering their bodies, and to spread anarchy and destruction in Syria.

* A/67/150.

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The Turkish Government is not content with hosting, funding and providing arms to organizations hostile to Syria that come from Arab and other countries. It has also established camps to train, receive and shelter terrorists. A member of the opposition in the Turkish parliament said the displaced persons that the Turkish authorities claim to be hosting in camps it had built prior to the start of the events in Syria are recently formed groups of religious fighters. He wondered what guarantee there was that these fighters would not take up arms against Turkey some day. In recent months, the international media have reported that the Turkish Government, in particular, has received hundreds of tons of weapons from Libya and other countries, as well as from terrorist merchants and brokers, and conveyed them to Al-Qaida members and jihadists in Syria. Such actions are in stark violation of relevant Security Council resolutions. Moreover, the competent Syrian authorities have found Turkish weapons in the possession of terrorists and criminal gangs in Syria.

Syria calls on the Security Council and its specialized committees to follow up immediately on this alarming and no longer secret information that has been published by several international media organizations, including *The Sunday Times* on 14 September 2012, and is known to several States members of the Security Council, in order to put an end to these violations by terrorists and punish those who perpetrate, fund and support such actions, because these violations constitute a direct threat to the lives of innocent Syrian citizens and to regional security and peace. Continued silence in the face of these crimes and the immoral alliances between Turkey and some influential States members of the Security Council, as well as Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Libya, which are sending shipments of weapons to Syria's neighbours and funding the terrorists and their massacre of the Syrian people, constitutes support for terrorism and the funding thereof, fans the flames of hatred and is incitation to killing and terrorism in the Syrian Arab Republic. Syria cautions those international and regional actors against continuing their support for international terrorism because their actions may backfire on them.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 106 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/66/905–S/2012/710

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 September 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 35, 39, 67, 83 and 109

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to a letter dated 31 August 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations transmitting a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia regarding the case of Ramil Safarov, a national of Azerbaijan and officer of its armed forces sentenced to life imprisonment in Hungary in 2004 for the death of an Armenian officer in an incident that took place during a North Atlantic Treaty Organization-sponsored training course in Budapest (A/66/896-S/2012/681). In its statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia expressed its disappointment with the decision taken by the Hungarian authorities to transfer Ramil Safarov to Azerbaijan, and with his subsequent pardon by the President of Azerbaijan.

It should be made clear at the outset that the transfer of Ramil Safarov from Hungary to Azerbaijan was a purely legal matter between the two countries, addressed in full conformity with the 1983 Strasbourg Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, to which both Hungary and Azerbaijan are parties.

After Ramil Safarov was transferred to Azerbaijan, the President of Azerbaijan pardoned him using his authority under Article 109 (22) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Constitution does not lay out any limitation to the exercise by the President of his right to pardon. Moreover, Article 12 of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons explicitly provides that "Each

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party may grant pardon, amnesty or commutation of the sentence in accordance with its Constitution or other laws". Article 82.3 of the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan provides that the sanction of a person sentenced to life imprisonment may be replaced by way of pardon with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years. Ramil Safarov has served 8.5 years of his sentence. The act of pardon should be considered the replacement of the sentenced person's life imprisonment with the sanction of imprisonment equal to the term already served by him. Ramil Safarov was accordingly released. Thus, both the procedure for Ramil Safarov's transfer to Azerbaijan and his subsequent pardon were in full conformity with the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons as well as the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Ramil Safarov served more than eight years for the action he committed, and he is being neither glorified nor considered a hero in Azerbaijan, as the Armenian side claims. At the same time, it should be kept in mind that the incident which resulted in his imprisonment occurred between the military officers of the two belligerent States. Accordingly, Ramil Safarov was not like an ordinary man killing a friendly course participant. Moreover, he had witnessed his own home occupied and many close relatives killed by invading Armenian forces. His family was one of the thousands of families that had been forcibly expelled from their native Jabrayil district, which was subsequently occupied. Additionally, the killed Armenian officer had been persistently provoking Ramil by insulting him and his country.

It is therefore obvious that the incident that resulted in the death of an Armenian officer should only be seen in the context of the ongoing illegal occupation by Armenia of the territories of Azerbaijan, serious crimes committed against the Azerbaijani civilian population during the aggression, and the harsh consequences of the war for hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijani internally displaced persons and refugees who were forced to leave their homes.

At the same time, the incident that resulted in the death of an Armenian officer cannot be considered an ethnically motivated crime, as some may wrongly assume as a result of the pressure and disinformation of the Armenian side. It should be taken into account that, unlike mono-ethnic Armenia, Azerbaijan has preserved its ethnic diversity to the present day and many Armenians are living not only in the occupied Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno-Karabakh) region, but also in the capital and other major cities of Azerbaijan. Nor should the decision to pardon Ramil Safarov be perceived as something fuelling regional tensions or damaging the peace process and trust between the sides; rather, it should be viewed as an act of humanism in regard to a person who had already served more than eight years in prison, as well as in regard to his family.

Against this background, Armenia's inadequate reaction to the aforementioned legal matter between Azerbaijan and Hungary deserves particular attention. President Serzh Sargsyan of Armenia has overtly tried to blackmail and pressure other countries and international organizations to express reaction to this legal case; he instructed the Armenian Defence Ministry to place all troops on high alert, and went even further, announcing that he had given a "special assignment" to the National Security Service.

Immediately, a cyberattack was committed against a number of Azerbaijani news outlets, in particular those broadcasting in foreign languages. The primary purpose of the attack was to prevent the international community from accessing the

arguments of the Azerbaijani side, and thus to manipulate public opinion. Moreover, Armenia decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Hungary and organized public protests against that country's diplomatic missions throughout the world. Besides, an Armenian terrorist organization — the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has close ties with the Government of Armenia and which has perpetrated dozens of terrorist attacks against civilians and foreign diplomats in various countries — has recently announced that Azerbaijani diplomats are its next target.

It would be useful and helpful if those who responded to the call of the President of Armenia to react to the developments that had occurred in the case of Ramil Safarov would recall that the head of the Armenian State, whom they sometimes meet and whose hands they shake, unquestionably confessed his direct involvement in the Khojaly massacre which claimed lives of hundreds of Azerbaijani civilians, including children and women. Indeed, in his famous interview of 15 December 2000, Serzh Sargsyan, in answer to the question as to whether things could have happened differently and whether he had any regrets about the deaths of thousands of people as a result of Armenian attacks against Azerbaijani civilians, said frankly that he "has absolutely no regrets", since "such upheavals are necessary, even if thousands have to die" (see http://carnegieendowment.org/2012/02/24/president-interview-andtragic-anniversary/9vpa).

It is also notable that those who made deprecatory comments on the release of Ramil Safarov rarely, if at all, express their indignation about Armenia's continued illegal occupation of Azerbaijani territories and about that State's refusal to countenance the return of Azerbaijani displaced persons to their homes, as well as about the military exercises and parades regularly held by the armed forces of Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in the presence of Armenia's political, military and religious leadership. It would be fair if they would also voice their protests against the killing on 8 March 2011 by an Armenian sniper of 9-year-old Fariz Badalov in the village of Orta Garvand in the Aghdam district of Azerbaijan, or the killing on 14 July 2011 of 14-year-old Aygun Shahmaliyeva in Alibayli village in the Tovuz district of Azerbaijan, bordering Armenia.

In addition, it is notable that representatives of some international organizations, who expressed their views regarding the case of Ramil Safarov, on numerous previous occasions reflecting Armenia's contempt for international law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, preferred to keep silent under the pretext that the conflict was being dealt with exclusively by the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It is clear that the primary responsibility for waging the war, its consequences and the lack of progress in the conflict settlement process rests with the Government of Armenia. However, there is no doubt that Armenia's continued occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan and its undisguised efforts to consolidate the results of the aggression could not be possible without the feeling of permissiveness that Armenia enjoys within the conflict settlement process. Indeed, suffice it to recall that, while the Charter of the United Nations and international law prohibit the use of force for the acquisition of territory, and while the Security Council, in a series of four resolutions adopted in 1993, demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, we are observing attempts within the conflict settlement process to equalize the

aggressor and its victim and to make the implementation by Armenia of the obligation to withdraw its armed forces from the territory of Azerbaijan and to resolve outstanding issues of State responsibility conditional upon addressing the aggressor's unlawful and unacceptable claims.

It is needless to say that such an approach not only contradicts the Charter of the United Nations and international law and represents manifest disregard of the above-mentioned resolutions of the Security Council, but also encourages the aggressor, namely Armenia, to continue sticking to its guns without the risk of facing more resolute actions and, consequently, contributes to escalating tensions and dooms to failure the prospect of a negotiated settlement of the conflict based on international law.

Taking this opportunity, I would also like to refer to the recent history when innocent civilians in many countries, including foreign diplomats, were killed by Armenian terrorist organizations. Thus, between 1973 and the present, with the exception of terrorist attacks against Azerbaijan and its citizens, Armenian terrorist groups, such as ASALA and the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, committed approximately 239 acts of terrorism in different countries of North America, Europe, the Middle East and the Pacific region, which killed at least 70 people and wounded 524; 105 people were taken hostage, 12 of whom were executed. Those terrorist acts included at least 160 bomb attacks and accounted for the vast majority of deaths and injuries, as they were generally committed in crowded public areas, such as airports, city squares and shopping malls.

It should be particularly noted that while the international community, particularly through the General Assembly and the Security Council, has repeatedly expressed its profound solidarity with the victims of terrorism and their families, stressed the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and provided them and their families with support to cope with their loss and grief, the leadership of Armenia has consistently demonstrated its solidarity with and support and sympathy for the perpetrators of terrorist acts. Evidence of the special relationship in Armenia can be seen in the glorification of terrorists and other criminals, including raising them to the status of national heroes and bestowing State decorations on them.

One of the examples is the well-known case of the Armenian terrorist Varujan Karapetyan, who committed a terrorist act at Orly airport in Paris on 15 July 1983 that claimed the lives of 8 people and injured 55 others. Although Varujan Karapetyan was sentenced in France to life imprisonment, 18 years later, in April 2001, he was transferred to Armenia, which had been neither his country of citizenship nor his country of residence. Despite that, upon arrival he was pardoned by the President of Armenia. He was later greeted by Armenia's Prime Minister, who expressed his "joy" at Karapetyan's release from jail, and Yerevan Mayor had pledged to provide him with employment and accommodation. Interestingly enough, before Varujan Karapetyan's transfer to Armenia, in 1995, over 1 million people in Armenia signed a petition to the authorities in France calling for the release of Karapetyan from prison. Moreover, the sixth grade at a school in Yerevan was named in his honour, and in Yerevan and Echmiadzin exhibitions of his paintings were organized.

Another example includes the well-known international terrorist Monte Melkonian, upon whom was conferred the title of national hero and who was posthumously awarded the highest military honours and decorations in Armenia.

Additionally, military commanders of the Armenian Legion during the Second World War, Nazi Generals Drastamat Kanayan and Garegin Nzhdeh, are also considered national heroes in Armenia. The only service rendered by those persons to Armenia and the factor uniting them were the killing of thousands of Azerbaijanis and Turks on ethnic and religious grounds.

Against this background, it is curious that the leadership of Armenia has the cheek to criticize and lecture others on such a notion as justice, which is a priori alien to that country's policy and practice. Indeed, what is in reality fuelling regional tensions is the continued illegal occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan and the persistent contempt for basic human rights of over 1 million Azerbaijani internally displaced persons and refugees. The best way to address the existing challenges and concerns is to ensure that the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan is ended and that the inalienable right of the forcibly displaced population to return to their homes is exercised without further delay.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 39, 67, 83 and 109, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/66/906–S/2012/711

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia recorded for the month of July 2012 (see annex). According to the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia continued intensive fire on both the military and civilian objects in Azerbaijan from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia. As a result, a lieutenant of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed and three other Azerbaijani soldiers were wounded.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for July 2012

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
1.	1-2 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Asaghy Seyidahmedli and Horadiz villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Bash Garvand, Shykhlar, Shirvanly and Shurabad villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
2.	3-4 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
3.	4-5 July	At different times	Berdavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), the occupied Shykhlar and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and the area near Seysulan, Gizil Oba and Namirli villages (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
4.	5-6 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanly, Merzili, Garagashly and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), unnamed heights (Khojavand and Fizuli districts, Azerbaijan), the area near Voskevan and Berdavan villages (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and unnamed heights (Berd district, Armenia)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to fire point areas.

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
5.	6-7 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and the area near Geranboy district (Azerbaijan), as well as the area near Voskevan, Shavarshavan and Voskepar villages (Noyemberyan district, Armenia)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
6.	8-9 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan) and the area near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
7.	9 July	–	From the territory of Armenia	Agstafa district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	Soldiers of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Jalal Aliyev and Urfan Veliyev, were wounded
8.	9-10 July	Night hours	Occupied areas near Ashaghy Seyidahmedli, Horadiz and Garakhanbeyli villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Shykhlar and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Chayly village and unnamed heights (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
9.	11 July	Night hours	Occupied areas near Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Kuropatkino villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Shykhlar and Saryjaly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and the area near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
10.	11-12 July	Night hours	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), Berd and Motsakert villages (Ijevan district, Armenia), the occupied area near Merzili, Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly and Gorgan villages and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
11.	13 July	Night hours	Occupied unnamed heights near Geranboy district (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	–
12.	13-14 July	At different times	The area near Shavarshavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Merzili, Garagashly and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan), Kuropatkino village and unnamed heights (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan) and the area near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
13.	15-16 July	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village and unnamed heights near Geranboy district (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
14.	16 July	At different times	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	–
15.	17-18 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly and Ashaghy Seyidahmedli villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights near Geranboy district (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
16.	18-19 July	At different times	The area near Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights near Dashkesen district (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
17.	19-20 July	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Ashaghy Veyselli and Ashaghy Seyidahmedli villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights near Gedabey district (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
18.	20 July	–	From the territory of Armenia	Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	Firearm and machine gun	A lieutenant of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Jafar Jafarov, was killed
19.	21 July	Night hours	Occupied unnamed heights near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan), Shykhlar, Shurabad and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan and Ashaghy Seyidahmedli villages and unnamed heights (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
20.	22-23 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan), Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights near Gazakh district (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
21.	23-24 July	At different times	Unnamed heights (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia), the area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), occupied areas near Saryjaly, Shykhlar and Garagashli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights near the Jabrayil and Gedabey districts (Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
22.	24-25 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
23.	25-26 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
24.	25 July	Night hours	Occupied area (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	A soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Elmir Mirzayev, was wounded
25.	26-27 July	At different times	The area near Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia), the occupied area near Yusifjanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan), Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Khojavand and near Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
26.	27-28 July	At different times	The area near Voskepan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), occupied area near Gorgan and Horadiz villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan), Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
27.	29-30 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Shykhlar, Kengerli and Shirvanly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and Tapgaragoyunlu village (Geranboy district, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
28.	30-31 July	At different times	Shavarshavan and Voskevan villages (Noyemberyan district, Armenia), Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and unnamed heights (Krasnoselskiy district, Armenia), occupied areas near Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Geranboy and Gedabey districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–
29.	31 July	At different times	Occupied area near Namirli village (Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan), Ashaghy Abdulrahmanly, Gorgan and Horadiz villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan) and unnamed heights (Geranboy and Goygol districts, Azerbaijan)	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	–

United Nations S/2012/712

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 September 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 17 September 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I regret to inform you that while we are engaged in the negotiations aimed at finding a lasting settlement to the outstanding issues in Addis Ababa, we have learned about the unfortunate violation by the Republic of the Sudan of our airspace, which occurred on 12 September 2012 in Unity State.

My Government calls on the Security Council to condemn the Sudan's continued air incursions and to repeat its demand that the Sudan must stop further military activities. My Government has welcomed the resumption of talks under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and wishes to carry on constructively and not under threat.

I would be most grateful if the present letter could be circulated to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Francis **Nazario**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-51258 (E) 200912

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United Nations S/2012/713

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 September 2012

Original: English

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, and all relevant Statements of its President, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 April 2012 (A/66/782-S/2012/261) and *stressing* that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations which are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Stressing the primary role of Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict, and reiterating that all actions undertaken by United Nations entities within the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism must be designed to support and supplement, as appropriate, the protection and rehabilitation roles of national Governments,

Stressing the importance of comprehensively protecting children in all situations of armed conflict,

Acknowledging that the implementation of its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) has generated progress, in particular the demobilization of thousands of children, the signing of action plans between parties to armed conflict and the United Nations and the delisting of parties to conflict from the annexes to the Secretary-General's annual report,

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Remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of armed conflict, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national capacities for the protection, reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict, bearing in mind national ownership,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children,

Stressing the need for alleged perpetrators of crimes against children in situations of armed conflict to be brought to justice through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals in order to end impunity,

Noting also relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

1. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and highlights the importance of her work in carrying out her mandate for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Strongly condemns* all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks on schools and/or hospitals as well as denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and *demands* that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children;

3. *Expresses deep concern* that certain perpetrators persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter, and in this regard:

(a) *Calls upon* Member States concerned to bring to justice those responsible for such violations through national justice systems, and where applicable, international justice mechanisms;

(b) *Reiterates* its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011);

4. *Invites* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council on questions relating to the delisting process and progress made, enabling an exchange of views;

5. *Reiterates* its call upon the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to consider, with the support of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, within one year, a broad range of options for increasing pressure on persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of its resolutions and Presidential statements on children and armed conflict, and to submit his next report by June 2013;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/2012/714

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 September 2012
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 18 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to convey to you the following:

While certain international and regional actors insist on deceiving the international community with regard to the situation in Syria, the situation is, in fact, quite clear and supported by statistical information. The Syrian Arab Army and the law enforcement forces have lost thousands of men as a result of terrorist operations. The director of Tishrin Military Hospital in Damascus stated that 60 per cent of the victims had been shot dead and another 35 per cent had died in explosions, while the rest had been decapitated or had their throats cut.

The armed terrorist groups have also abducted several soldiers of the Syrian Arab Army in order to compel them to "defect". For example, Major General Faraj al-Maqt was abducted by an armed group on 2 July 2012 and remains in their custody to this day because he has refused to renounce his country. Members of the armed and law enforcement forces have also been abducted, in order to compel their families to pay ransom or, otherwise, in order to be tortured savagely and then killed.

Official statistics indicate that, between 17 February 2012 and 12 August 2012 alone, some 1,975 soldiers or members of the law enforcement forces were abducted or killed. That number does not include those who were liberated by the competent authorities or those whose bodies were discovered after they had been killed by the armed groups. The information available indicates 16 of the abductees are officer recruits, 168 are officers, 1,215 are ordinary soldiers and 576 are non-commissioned officers.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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